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R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1870. NO. 170.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Bank Men and the Funding Bill.

Result of Their Interview with the Secretary of the Treasury and Banking Committee—Spicy Time in the House Over the Admission of the Texas Members—The Cadetship Sale by Golladay—An American Returns Bolivian Minister Plenipotentiary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1870.

The Banking Question.

The national bank men had a long talk this morning with the House Banking Committee on the subject of the Funding bill and the banking question generally. Brief speeches were made and inquiries answered by Messrs. Hall, of Boston, Calhoun, of New York, Coleman, of Troy, Clark, of Philadelphia, Huntington, of Washington, Bahl, of St. Louis, and Seammon and Medill, of Chicago. The wish of the committee seemed to be to get the views of bankers on the subject of free banking. These gentlemen were unanimous in saying that nothing at free banking could be done under the Funding bill, but were divided in opinion as to what might be done under an extension of the present banking law. The committee did not give any indication of its own views, but members said they were greatly pleased with the interview, and would undoubtedly be aided in making their decisions by the facts, figures and arguments presented. One or two of the bank men had a conference this afternoon with the Secretary of the Treasury about the funding bill. They want the compulsory section stricken out, but it is believed they made suggestions that will be accepted by the way of compromise. They object to the clause giving but eighty per cent. circulation. The Secretary said this originated not with him, but with Mr. Sherman's committee. He was willing the figure should be fixed at ninety per cent., as in the present law, and as the only object was to secure sufficient protection, he didn't know but he would consent to ninety-five per cent. They were satisfied they should remain at ninety per cent., and Mr. Sherman says he is willing now to have it so fixed. The Secretary also said he was willing to exempt the banks from State and municipal taxation so much of their capital as is represented by bonds. They asked that the time of option for payment of four and four and a half per cent. bonds in the new bill be extended, and thought the Secretary would be willing to concede something on this point. They further asked for a reduction of the one per cent. tax on circulation. The Secretary said this was higher than is necessary, and he would agree to some reduction, though he didn't say how much. The Secretary then wanted to know if the gentlemen thought the National banks would come under the provisions of the proposed law if these changes were made. He answered that they probably would, though it would be well to cut out the compulsory clause. They were afraid of that, because if they are now coerced on four and a half and five per cent. bonds, no one can tell what coercion some future Congress may want to coerce them in three per cent. bonds. It was held that they and the Treasury would be more likely to work together in harmony if all coercive measures are abandoned, and the bill is fairly amended so that they can have no just ground of complaint. The bank men leave the city with the conviction that this will be done.

Admission of Texas Members.

The House had the spiciest time of the session to-day over the proposition to swear in the Texas members. Butler brought up the question of the fitness of Connor, one of the members elect, who is an ex-officer of the regular army and a Democratic carpet-bagger from Indiana. Mr. Paine, from the Committee on Elections, reported unanimously in favor of all the candidates who held certificates from the Governor. Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, objected to Connor's admission, and read several affidavits read, charging him with great cruelty to soldiers while he was in the service. At this point General Butler came in, and, not knowing exactly what Shanks had done, had the same affidavits read over again, and then took the floor in his most warlike style, demanding that Connor's case should be investigated. Many of the strongest men in the House took issue with Butler at once, and for three-quarters of an hour, Messrs. Brooks, of New York, Garfield, Poland, Dawes, Schenck, Banks, Stevenson and Orth made it hot enough for him. The point against Butler was that Connor had all the constitutional requirements and regular credentials, and if his personal conduct had been such as to unfit him for a seat on the floor, it should be matter for investigation after he became a member. Mr. Dawes said this was the first instance of such an objection as Mr. Butler had raised being made in the history of Congress. Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, characterized the attempt of Butler as base. Mr. Orth, of Indiana, styled it preposterous. Mr. Brooks, of New York, asked what would become of most of them if such a course was to be insisted on. Finally the House divided, and Butler was worse beaten than ever before. He could only rally twenty-one votes for yeas and nays, and only seventeen for tellers, and when the vote was really taken not a single person voted with the leader of the House. When the Speaker called the four Texans to the front to be sworn, they with a single exception presented the sorriest lot of Congressional timber ever received from any quarter in one invoice.

Mr. Connor Makes a Personal Explanation.

Next came an exhibition of sublime impudence in the shape of a personal explanation from Mr. Representative Connor himself, in which he got in a hard blow on Butler by thanking the House for setting the question at rest in Texas by its last vote. He said when he was no the stump it was thrown in his teeth that on matter how many votes he got, Mr. Butler, who ruled the House of Representatives, would demand that he be rejected, and it would be done. He judged that the last vote showed the common sense of this subject in Texas to be erroneous. Most of his speech and his manner as well, were in very bad taste, and the effect of both were lightened exceedingly by the boyish appearance of Connor.

Golladay's Case.

It appears that the House Military Committee got additional evidence in Golladay's case just as the report was made up to go to the House, but as he had resigned it was determined to drop the matter. It is understood that the father of the cadet appointed, after coming over from New York, being introduced to Mr. Golladay, and at once receiving the promise of the appointment, immediately returned to New York, and drew a check on his bank for seventeen hundred dollars, the exact sum the cadet himself had given as cash for the nomination, and that two days after this check was drawn the appointment arrived from Washington.

Minister from Bolivia.

Hon. John W. Carlisle, of Ohio, ex-United States Minister to Bolivia, reached here to-day in his new character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Bolivia to the United States.

Remonstrances Against the Funding Bill.

The Chicago bank delegation this evening received from their city remonstrances against the compulsory features of the funding bill, which were signed by about forty banks and over eight hundred business houses of the place. They will be laid before the House to-morrow. Letters say that more may be expected before the end of the week, and that by next week the Interior towns and cities will be heard from on the same side.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1870.

COLONIZATION OF THE IRISH.

General Logan intends introducing in a few days a bill incorporating the Irish National Colonization Association. The managers comprise some of the leading wealthy and influential Irishmen in every city in the Union. The principal object of the bill is to remove the surplus Irish from the overcrowded cities of the East and place them on farms as well as to provide means of transportation for the poorer classes of those daily arriving from Europe. It also provides for the establishment of loan offices and emigration agents in the different cities on the seaboard.

A RASCALLY SCHEME.

Disclosures made in the investigation as to the distribution of Cuban bonds in this community, show that it is instigated by agents and hired emissaries of the Spanish government. These agents, one an ex-member of Congress, offering to purchase Cuban bonds, and in two instances where he had bargained for the purchase of several thousand dollars, has, with various pretexts, taken but a small amount. The ex-member has been acting as a detective, and decoyed several of his former friends into the snare. For his services he has already received $1,200 in Spanish gold, and is to receive a large contingent reward in case the scheme succeeds. The scheme is to break the force of Cuban sympathy in Congress, one of the means to final end being to make it appear that it was purchased by Cuban bonds.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Rock Point, Lawrence county—E. P. Crawford, vice A. J. Crawford, resigned.

Colerain, Lancaster county—Walter Bunting, vice D. H. Cochran, resigned.

Chelsea, Delaware county—George E. Adams, vice J. H. Cheyney, resigned.

Piney, Clarion county—James H. Bell, vice James Callen, resigned.

Reynolds, Schuylkill county—Mrs. C. S. Houser, vice D. M. Houser, deceased.

Change name and site of Garver, Westmoreland county, to Lucesco, and appoint Peter Stewart postmaster, vice J. D. Shuster, superseded by the change.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HOAR AND THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

In the Supreme Court to-day Attorney General Hoar made a brief argument to show why the legal tender decision should be reopened. He was not insensible to the great weight of the judiciary, its public reputation and its claims to the confidence of the country, but a more important decision in its consequences, both public and private, was never before pronounced. The statute on which it was based was passed by a large majority in Congress, approved by the President, having all the forms of law. Attention had been called in both Houses to its constitutionality. There was this weight of authority to begin with, and besides it was a law substantially acquiesced in by the people for nearly eight years, and on which millions upon millions of dollars of contracts had been settled. The statute, so far as he was aware with one exception, had been held constitutional by every State tribunal; but at a time when by law this Court consisted of nine members, there were seven only on the bench, there being two vacancies. The question was decided here by four against three judges. The question therefore stood, reducing it to its essence, that upon the political opinion of a single man the case was adjudged. He suggested that it should not be left to a single man to decide upon the whole constitutional power affecting legislation of such an important character. He pressed the reopening of the question because it concerned a great mass of private interests, but especially because it seemed to him to involve a fundamental principle, viz: The powers of the Government. He desired again to present it when the bench was full. They may forever settle what the law should be. Such cases of reconsideration are by no means without example. In the case of McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland, the court, after an opinion was pronounced, allowed the whole question to be reopened and reargued. It seemed to him it would be better for the parties concerned if the opinion in the legal tender case could be changed.

Mr. James M. Carlise replied, saying the Attorney General had answered and disposed fully criticized the court because, as he had remarked, the question had been decided by a vote of a single Judge. However that might be, it was the judgment of the Court which had been pronounced in that case. What now was to become of the highest judicial tribunal in the land if opinions were to be reopened and reargued because of the small majority deciding the question? Whatever might be the majority, it was nevertheless the opinion of the Court. What had they to do with the private motions of the Court? He then referred to the fact that the case of Hoffman and Griswold, one of the bank cases involving principles applicable to another party, had been postponed from one term to another for the purpose of argument, showing they had been carefully and elaborately considered.

The Court said they would take the matter under advisement.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF GEN. THOMAS.

The President, with General Sherman, will attend the funeral of General Thomas at Troy. Several members of the Cabinet will also attend, with other distinguished officials, including Senators and members of Congress.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts last week were $3,452,938.

CONGRESS.

Debate on the Tariff Bill Closed.

Able Speech of Mr. Schenck—Admission of Texas Senators and Members—Protest from Allegheny County Against the Income Tax—Practicability of the James River and Kanawha Canal, Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1870.

SENATE.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the Journal a discussion ensued in regard to a correction thereof proposed by Mr. TRUMBULL, which, as he stated, had been moved to open the doors to have the President's message relative to the Fifteenth amendment read in open session.

Messrs. Hamilton and Flanagan, Senators elect from Texas, took the oath of office.

A joint resolution of sympathy and respect for the memory of General Thomas was passed.

Mr. SCOTT presented a memorial from the citizens of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, for the entire abrogation of the income tax.

Mr. WILLEY offered a resolution directing inquiry by the Committee on Commerce into the expediency of calling a survey of the coast of ination, under direction of the War Department, on a line of water communication between tide water on the James river and the Ohio river at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, by way of James and Kanawha rivers and their tributaries, with a view to ascertaining the practicability and quality of such water communication as may be required for the transportation of military supplies in time of war, and to meet the commercial necessities of the Mississippi valley, with liberty to report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

At one o'clock the case of General Ames, as Senator elect from Mississippi, came up. Mr. VICKERS spoke in opposition.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill for the establishment of a Bureau of Education, and for the payment of Mr. Fleming as Bureau, was taken up. Mr. McNEELY opposed the bill.

After further discussion by Messrs. Dockery, Shanks, Arnell, Hoar and others, Mr. BENJAMIN moved to lay the bill and several amendments on the table. Agreed to, 93 against 92. The bill then went over.

Mr. LAINE, from the Committee on Elections, reported that the credentials of the members elect from Texas were regular, and that they were *primâ facie* entitled to seats.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, was opposed to swearing in Mr. Connor, one of the members elect, and read affidavits accusing him of ordering soldiers while in the war as a captain in the United States army. He (Butler) acknowledged that the affidavits were *ex parte*.

Mr. STEVENSON, a member of the Election Committee, defended their report.

Mr. ORTH denounced the proceeding against Connor as preposterous. Connor was a citizen of Indiana, and served with credit throughout the war.

Mr. DAWES said this was the first time objection had been made to swearing in a member for unbecoming or improper conduct when he was not a member.

After a lengthy and running discussion, in which members indulged in sharp personalities, the Texas members-elect were sworn in.

On motion of Mr. ORTH, Mr. Conner was allowed ten minutes for a personal explanation, in which he attributed the opposition of Mr. Shanks to the fact that his (Conner's) father had been a prominent opponent to this gentleman in the convention that nominated him for Congress, and he (Shanks) supposed he owned him because he had nominated him to the Naval Academy. As to Mr. Butler, said Conner, all of that gentleman's talent and ability, he had been forcibly impressed today with the conviction that he (Butler) had missed his calling, and that he would have made a much better character for comedy in the profession of low comedian.

Mr. SPEER reminded the gentleman from Texas that his language was not parliamentary.

Mr. BUTLER, (distainfully)—Oh, he don't know any better. [Laughter.

Mr. CONNER—I forgive it.

Mr. SHANKS remarked that the member from Texas had not told the House he was turned out of the Naval Academy for utter worthlessness, and again added that he was worthless.

The SPEAKER reminded Mr. Shanks that the gentleman from Texas was now a member of the House, and that he must not indulge in what him which were in order an hour ago were not in order now.

Mr. SHANKS—I beg pardon of the House, but not of the gentleman.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, and was addressed in support of it by Mr. STEVENS, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He congratulated the House upon the character of the discussion, which has been too general on generalities in general, and not particular enough on particulars in particular. He ridiculed the idea of free trade as a myth, and also that of applying to the United States, with its great extent of country and variety of soil and climate, theories which has been applied to such insignificant spots of the earth as England, France, Belgium or Germany. They might as well undertake to fit the apparel of a great, lusty, growing youth in the full prime and vigor of life and of large stature, to a decrepit, worn out, dwarfish old man.

The bill had been called the "Schenck bill," and he had been held responsible for everything in it. That was not fair. If the Committee had wanted to get a bill which would be satisfactory to each member, it would have report a tariff bill containing many things in it which had not met his approval, and which he would vote against. For instance, he had been in favor of cutting down twenty per cent. on the duty on coal, but the majority of the committee were not of the same opinion, and therefore the bill had been reported without any amendment on the subject, but he (Stevens) at it now stands. He had noticed that every man who had anything to propose had come to him to have that proposition acted, but was willing to fall in with the cry of free trade as to everything else. He understood it to be the intention of some members to move to recommit the bill or strike out the enacting clause. He reminded the House that the effect of not passing the bill would be to leave the law as it now stands, and to which the pending bill was a great reduction. If the bill passed, would effect a saving of $22,994,431 in taxation on the importations of last year, though it would not lessen the revenue that amount, because of the increased consumption which would result from the reduction of rates. If the bill were recommitted, the Committee might vary the articles on which the reduction had been made, as tea, coffee, spices, etc., but would hardly recommend a reduction greater in amount, having due reference to the public debt and public credit. The Committee had set out with considering how much it could probably spare from the customs revenue, and had fixed the sum at twenty millions. A close calculation, however, showed that on the importations of last year the reduction recommended amounted to nearly twenty-three millions.

As a good deal had been said about iron, he would state frankly that he never had had the slightest desire to increase the tariff on the various manufactures of iron, nor has the Committee done so in this bill. The Committee had investigated the classification. Some things might be apparently higher, and some were lower, but generally speaking the Committee had been to make the duties more specific, and to improve the classification, but to keep the aggregate amount at about what it now was, and not by any means to advance it. The duty on pig iron was reduced from nine to seven dollars a ton.

He explained in defense of the new classification of steel and of sugar the uniform duty settled being fixed at 2½ cents per pound instead of the present rate, 2½, 3, 3¼ and 3½, with ten per cent. ad valorem; and the rates on sugar, which are now 2¾, 3¼ and 3 cents per pound, being fixed at 2 cents for 3 cents and part of the 3½ grades, 2 cents for part of the 3½ and all the 4 cent grades, and 3 for the 5 cent grades. He defended this change was for the benefit of refiners, but claimed it would inure to the benefit consumers.

He replied to charge that the pending bill would be prejudicial to agriculturists, and said there never had been a tariff bill proposed that looked so much to the agricultural interests. The tariff was raised on flax and tow and flax seed and castor beans and hides, all raw material that could be produced in the country, against every influence brought to bear by the manufacturers of oil and leather. He therefore denounced the crocodile tears of those who had been expressing so much sympathy for farmers. He defended the principle of a tariff suggested by the American Free Trade League, and said it must have had its paternity in England, because it did not propose to tax the wines and silks of France and the products of Germany and Belgium. He had no objection to Great Britain, which was a great nation, but protested against her making a tariff for the United States. In conclusion, he said the real practical debate would take place on the details of the bill, and as that debate would come up first to-morrow in committee on the bill, he would invite them all to tea.

[Laughter.] The committee rose.

Mr. LOGAN introduced, at the request of a friend, a bill to incorporate the Irish Colonization Society. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Every One Uses

Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale; and why should they not? Nothing else of the kind made in this country can compare with it. †

HARRISBURG.

TRANSFER OF SINKING FUND.

Interest on State Debt Contracted Prior to 1862 to be Paid in Gold—Redemption of Loans—The Pension Commission Bill—The Treasury Bill—More Peculiar Legislation—Bills Introduced. Passed, Postponed and Defeated.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 31, 1870.

SENATE.

Protest.

The joint resolution protesting against the passage by Congress of the bill for an air line railroad through Pennsylvania from Washington to New York was reported favorably.

The Sinking Fund.

Mr. Billingfelt, from the Committee on Finance, reported a communication from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund with a bill. The bill provides substantially, first, that hereafter whenever the receipts of the State Treasury, exclusive of sinking fund, shall not be sufficient to pay current and ordinary expenses of government, it shall be lawful for the State Treasurer to devote such funds as may be in the sinking fund other than those placed there by the Constitution to the payment of such expenses; second, that the State Treasurer shall conform to the decisions of the supreme Court of the United States requiring payment of interest on the State debt contracted prior to 1862 in gold as the supreme law of the land, any thing in the laws of Pennsylvania to the contrary notwithstanding; third, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be required to purchase for redemption such amounts of State loans or certificates of indebtedness as the condition of the sinking fund may justify, purchasing such loans as first fall due as may be practicable. Passed finally—yeas, 26; nays 2, viz: Davis and Howard.

The Pension Commissioner.

The bill from the House was reported favorably creating Thomas Nicholson Commissioner of Pensions, at salary of three thousand dollars, with amendments reducing the salary to two thousand and the term to one year.

The bill staying proceedings against unpatented lands for three years was passed.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Rutan—Supplement to election laws, and providing for the protection of colored voters.

Mr. Lowry—Resolutions to abolish the Military Academy at West Point and Naval Academy at Annapolis, and institute in lieu thereof a system of military and naval education at the various agricultural colleges and public high schools.

Mr. Rutan—Incorporating Blockhouse Run Mining and Manufacturing Company, Bucks county. Passed.

Mr. Nagle—Authorizing railroad companies to give voting power to bondholders.

The Treasury Bill.

Mr. Rutan offered a resolution fixing a special session this evening to consider the Treasury bill. He believed the people of the whole Commonwealth demanded prompt action on the question. The bill was evidence to him no bill could pass, he wanted the responsibility to rest where it belonged. The resolution was defeated, the Democratic voting nay and his Republican aye. Billingfelt moved to postpone because he wanted to be present at the discussion, and would vote against the resolution on the additionality of the accused and his accusers, and also of the time. Sympathy you may feel for him by whose negligence the ship is running, and without any warning or shock the rudder dropped off. At that moment the sea broke off, leaving a large hole in the vessel's side, and rushed into the after store room, and in fifteen minutes after it was felt. Measures were taken at once to confine the water to the compartment in which it entered, but the Camilla rose in sight and took to sea under the guidance of the officers and thirty-six of the crew of the Venezuelan steamer remaining by her. In a few hours after the ships parted company a heavy gale set in, and the Captain of the Camilla fears that the steamer must have gone down in her crippled condition, weather it. There is a strong feeling among those connected with the line that she did not survive the gale of the 16th, and Feb. instants.

John Monroe's distillery, in Philadelphia, was burned Wednesday night. Loss $35,000.

Richard Ricken, indicted, in Philadelphia, for the attempted murder of two little boys, has withdrawn his bail, and is supposed to have fled to Europe.

D. W. Voorhees spoke in Indianapolis last night, on the "Situation." All parties were in fine condition, weather it. There is a strong feeling among those connected with the line that she did not survive the gale of the 16th, and Feb. instants.

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The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870.

THE Border Raid bill having been disposed of—thanks to the Legislature—the little bill imposing three cents on each gross ton of anthracite coal sold in this State, will have become the object of less interest, it is presumed. It was an ingenious device for scooping into the Treasury some millions which the raiders were to scoop out. And still the question is, what next?

BILLS are pending, with a fair chance of passing, in the New York Legislature, granting State aid at the rate of $10,000 a mile to the Midland, the Adirondack and the Buffalo and Washington Railroads. The latter road is the continuation of what is known as the Jersey Shore and Buffalo road, provided for in the "Omnibus" bill now in Governor GEARY's hands.

OUR Philadelphia contemporaries are filled with indignation and disgust by the course of the representatives of that city at Harrisburg. It is not difficult to conclude from their comments that they are a graceless set of scamps, every one of whom, however, not nominated for Congress, will be up for renomination; and, what is more, will be renominated. We shall be curious to see what our indignant and disgusted contemporaries will do then. That they will be able to defeat the scamps is beyond hoping for. The only way to work out reform is to go in for a constitutional convention, which will destroy their power.

THE reader will perceive that the business portion of the community are making heavy demands on our space and furnishing a large amount of reading of a peculiar interest to all sorts of people. No one pretending to keep himself posted with what is going on, overlooks the advertisements in a live daily paper. In a certain sense they constitute the mirror of an important part of daily life and its doings. It was the remark of a discriminating individual that after the telegraphic dispatches he turned to the advertisements. The hint is a good one. The sagacious advertiser resorts to the columns of the paper which is most generally read—and that is the reason the columns of the COMMERCIAL are so crowded.

PUBLIC opinion in regard to the continuance of the Income Tax may be summed up in these words: Any tax but that. It is odious not solely nor principally on account of the amount collected, but its inquisitorial nature and the inequality of the manner it operates. It is not only repugnant to the spirit of our people, but it outrages justice in the fact that while small incomes pay to the last cent, large ones escape to a considerable extent—a fraud which inflicts special hardships on those who deal justly and hide nothing. If the money which the government realizes from the tax cannot be dispensed with, then change the manner of obtaining it for one which will not be open to these irreconcilable objections.

It seems that the United States is not the only country of North America in which certain jealousy is produced by the conflict of spoken languages. Just now many of the Canadian French are very indignant at the manifest contempt with which the language of France is treated, not only by the English, but by some people of French descent, who desire to appear more British than the Britons themselves. The disaffected allege that the Gallic tongue is not only neglected, but is the object of an *incompréhensible* and persistent persecution. The *Courrier* of Ottawa says:

> It would appear that the more French literature is diffused in our country, the less willing they are to give us a French translation of official documents. Thus the last number of the Canada *Gazette* (the Government organ), published to-day, with seventeen pages of printed matter, has only four in French. We are nevertheless of the opinion (in accordance with claims already made), that this formal ought to be printed in both languages, or to better express ourselves, that the English portion ought to be entirely translated into French.

And the writer then goes on to say that the French Canadians allege a French translation to be indispensable in a publication of the kind in question—and that repeated representations of this purport made to the Government have been utterly disregarded. And he intimates that a Franco-Canadian coalition may be necessary to impose its will upon the minority, should this retrograde and unwise policy be persisted in. We may add that it is the known policy of the English, wherever they rule, to give as much vogue as possible to their language.

We have mentioned the subject as having some little interest in connection with the agitation of our German citizens in favor of their language. There is, however, a great difference between the two situations, as in Canada East a large majority of the population are of French descent. A circumstance of hardship in the case of the Franco-Canadians is the well known difficulty with which the uneducated Frenchman learns a foreign tongue.

GREAT BRITAIN sent to the United States in the year 1867, 955,009 tons of railroad iron; in 1868, 756,000 tons; in 1869, 300,466 tons; and 1870 promises a larger import, as the month of January showed 24,000 tons against 20,621 tons in January, 1869. Great Britain, in 1867, exported to all parts of the world 980,372 tons of railroad iron; in 1868, 883,488; in 1869, 595,868. Of the export of 1869, the United States took 300,466 tons; Russia, 202,870; British India, 99,756; British America, 21,000, and so on down. Egypt took 5,000 tons; Peru took no less than 22,960 tons, and little Chile 5,000 tons,—a good sign for the South American republics.

So run figures full of instruction. Every ton of British iron represents certain things which the United States possesses—labor, capital, skill, breadstuffs, clothing, etc. Instead of sending these over to us, Great Britain works them into iron and sends that. That she can undersell us, unless we are protected, is because her labor is so poorly paid—for labor is the foundation of it all. We must either compete or close up our shops. To compete successfully, we must either have protective duties of labor down to the British standard. The labor in each ton of iron imported comes in competition with American labor. The breadstuffs in each ton comes in competition with our grain growers, and so on as to everything entering into the production of a ton of iron, every element which our country possesses to an extent and in excellence in every respect equal to Great Britain. The only difference is, here labor is better paid, the condition of the mechanic and laborer is better. He lives better, his prospect is more inspiring, he has greater liberty—has free education, a social standing, and attains to any position of which he is capable. These must be sacrificed down to the English level under Free Trade, or preserved under Protection. Buying abroad means the closing up of our mills and shops, and that means tens of thousands of consumers driven to the soil to become producers. Cheaper iron from abroad means cheaper prices for whatever the soil produces, with diminished ability to buy; for experience proves that whenever our manufacturers have thrived and labor has been employed, whatever the soil has produced has borne good prices. Shall we manufacture at home or buy abroad?

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Quietness is said to be a characteristic of strength, and it is certain that the most marvellous transformations in the natural world ordinarily take place in silence. The same phenomenon may be observed in the evolutions of human history. What is denominated human progress, or the advancement of society, has generally been a slow and gradual process from worse to better in the various departments of life, until the consummation of a high civilization has been attained. Thus the free institutions of the free races have, in general, been the outcome of many centuries of battle and conflict, at one time apparently going backward and then advancing, but in each position maintained by the resolute hearts and hands of men who clearly knew the objects for which they were struggling. In reference to this mode of national progress the advancement of freedom indicated by the fifteenth amendment may be justly described as anomalous or irregular. The rights and privileges which the act imparts were not, strictly speaking, the well defined objects of the tremendous conflict of which the enfranchisement of four millions of human beings is one result, while the oppression whose fetters the act has removed, was the work of one of the freest nations of the earth. But the act is thus anomalous, because slavery itself and the consequent proscription of a whole race which it necessitated were monstrous anomalies, a satire upon our republican institutions, and incompatible with the letter and spirit of our common christianity. They were mere excrescences, grounded in nothing but the selfishness of one portion of our population, and in the fears of another. In 1856 the late Professor SILLIMAN, writing to a friend in England, said: "Mr. WEBSTER several years ago warned the South to beware how they aroused the northern conscience. It is now aroused, and I believe will not sleep again." The immediate effect of this awakening of conscience was to enable the people to see that their love of peace and union with slavery was "full of wrongs and shames," and that in the coming wars there was hope for the world as well as for the country. Emancipation and the investiture of the negro in all the rights of humanity were soon recognized as measures demanded as sternly by the true interests of the white man as by justice to the black. Hence the rapidity with which the revolution of which this fifteenth amendment is the consummation has run its course, has been the mere necessity of doing quickly what justice, humanity and our own interests required to be done long ago. And it is truly a measure of grand importance, with reference to the future of both the races concerned. In the new relation into which it introduces them, it imposes duties upon each, by the neglect of the performance of which the fortunes or the entire country will be much affected, for good or evil. There is consolation in the trust that, by justice and deference for conceded rights on the side of the stronger and more numerous race, and by patient industry and increasing intelligence on the part of the minority, the prosperity of their common country shall be such as visibly to bear witness to the wisdom of justice and mercy.

NO LESS than four mysterious disappearances have occurred at Poughkeepsie, under such circumstances as lead to the belief that the missing persons have been murdered. One, named James Jaycox, disappeared about the 22d of February; he had on his person about $1,000 in greenbacks, and was intoxicated when last seen. The second, an old resident named Alexander Stockholm, left home on the 17th of March, after supper, saying he would shortly return. He may have committed suicide. The third is a young married farmer named Matthew Colwell, who came to town with a small amount of produce, and was last seen about dusk entering the Tremont House. The fourth is named James Lynasen, whose absence is just announced, and of whom no information can be obtained. The excitement in reference to these sudden disappearances is increasing, in view of the fact that the city is infested with outlaws, and one or two attempts at burglary were made there, and earnest appeals are made to the authorities to offer a reward for the recovery of the bodies of the missing.

THE nomination of a colored cadet for West Point by Gen. Butler, who, however, proved ineligible, has excited some remark among our contemporaries. The New York *Herald* thinks Gen. Butler's movement was initiatory, and that some one will nominate another negro for a cadetship who will be eligible, but who will have a hot time of it at West Point, and be compelled to resign. We are not so sure of that. When the negro was pressed into the service of the Union as a soldier, a great clamor was raised, which soon subsided, and which difficulty was experienced in finding competent white officers for the colored troops; and now that the prejudices of race have been so far overcome as to insure their recognition as citizens and invest them with the right to vote. Besides, there is some logic in the idea that if negroes are to be used in the military service, they should be instructed in the art of war, and that colored troops should be commanded by colored officers.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH has recently resumed his letters to the English press. The purport of his last effusion is to induce British emigrants to avoid settling in the Northern and Western States, and to turn their eyes toward the South. The State of Virginia is his theme of especial admiration, and he expatiates eloquently upon its advantages of soil and climate, and upon another advantage which seems to him paramount to all others. "The people of Virginia," he says, "are the most English of all Americans; they are very friendly to the mother country, and very anxious that their State should be filled up by English emigrants, not by the carpet-baggers and their train." This is followed by the equally explicit declaration that, "in the Northern States the English emigrant now finds himself not only in a foreign, but in a hostile country." Now, this is rather strong language, and is either wholly true or wholly false. Many will find it difficult to believe it entirely true.

A NEW explosive agent termed *Lithofracteur* was, on Saturday last, successfully applied to some heavy pieces of ordinance at the East St. Louis Rolling Mill, which had resisted all efforts before used to break them. This mixture is of a deep bluish color, resembling mud, about the consistency of putty. It is put into a hole drilled for the purpose, without tamping or covering of any kind except a handful of fire clay to keep it in place; it is fired by a fuse terminating in a copper cap made especially for the purpose. When lighted with a match it burns like wet powder, and the danger of its use is even much less than by ordinary powder. The *Lithofracteur* is said to have five times the force of nitro-glycerine, and twenty times that of gunpowder.

IT IS denied that the legal tender question is involved directly in any case before the Supreme Court. The legal-tender question, as a professional friend informs the Philadelphia *Ledger*, was involved, at least as directly, in at least half a dozen other cases decided in the last two years at Washington, and now in print; yet there being other grounds on which those cases could as well be decided, decision on the legal-tender point was avoided; and it was always avoided until the case of Hepburn *vs.* Griswold presented the point in a form concise and simple, when it could no longer be avoided and had to be decided. And the reasons of this are obvious. No Court will unnecessarily decide a great question of Constitutional law.

JACK REAL, the murderer, of officer Smedick, has been "interviewed" by Jack Reynolds, the Townsend murderer, in New York. Both are condemned to die, but Reynolds will be hung on the 8th of April next, the day of Real's execution yet being named. The interview between the two murderers is unique if not edifying. Real has hopes of a further reprieve if not an escape from execution, but assures Reynolds of the certainty of his fate, and exhorts the latter to prepare for death. But Reynolds is obdurate and stolid, but admits that he is trying to "get good." Real's amiability, however, is based on a hope of temporal "salvation."

WHILE Gen. Thomas could not boast, as it is the habit of Virginians, that the blood of Pocahontas coursed in his veins, he could with entire truth claim that the blood of an heroic ancestry came to him by maternal decent. His father was of English descent, or more remotely of Welsh origin, while his mother, Elizabeth Rochelle, was of an old Huguenot family. What is better than all, the noble stock has improved. He was a man that would have honored the noblest ancestry. Like Washington, whom in many things he so much resembled, he died childless.

A NEW YORK letter says: Merchants continue to complain of the backwardness of the spring trade; not one particular branch, but all. The Western dealers are buying sparingly, while Southern orders, as a general thing, are said to be much under the liberal mark which the profitable cotton crop seemed to warrant. Many are inclined to attribute the existing stagnation to the uncertainty which attaches to the future, as the result of the various financial measures pending in Congress, but whatever the cause, there can be no gainsaying the effect, which is visible on every side.

PRIVATE information concerning the Suez Canal, hints at a great disappointment in the practical working of the gigantic experiment. It will pay no profit to the inventors, and will cost more than its income to keep it in working order. The canal fills so easily with the sand and other loose drift that is brought in constantly lessening. The last report from Cairo, under date of March 4, gave us the startling intelligence that a British store-ship had been for some weeks aground in the canal, and was likely to stick there forever.

A "CUBAN LEAGUE" has been formed in New York, which numbers among its members many prominent men of that city. A preliminary meeting was held at the Cooper Institute on Tuesday night to make preparations for a grand public demonstration in favor of Cuban independence on Tuesday next. Among the speakers chosen for the occasion are General Banks, Congressman Fitch, of Nevada, Mayor John Mitchell, Horace Greeley, Richard O'Gorman, Cassius M. Clay, Gov. Hoffman and others.

A DECISION has recently been given in the Superior Court of Buffalo, on a case of usury, which holds that Congress has the constitutional power to create national banks, and that as the national banks derive their existence from the general Government, they are not answerable to any State laws regulating a rate of interest, but may discount paper on such terms as may be prescribed by Congress, being subject to any penalties the latter may impose for an infraction of any usury laws enacted by it.

THE debate on the St. Domingo treaty is in Executive Session, which is supposed to be secret—a fiction which is dispelled by the fact that all that is necessary to know of the speeches is published next morning. When the Executive Session feature of our government was invented, the "special" reporter was not known, and no provision has since been made for keeping pace with the high art of his vocation. We doubt if the Senate would find itself equal to the occasion should it undertake it.

THE Legislature of British Columbia have, it is said, passed a resolution that Canada should annex Alaska and the State of Maine. This may be regarded as a joke on the part of these humorous legislators, but on the other hand, it is regarded as another way of agitating the question of the annexation of British North America to the United States.

THE Fifteenth Amendment Proclamation comes in time for the Connecticut election. The colored voters in that state number between two and three thousand, nearly all of whom, it is claimed, will vote with the Republicans.

IT is suspected that the letter which Pleasanton has received from the absconding Bailey is a forgery; also that the report that Bailey dined with a leading journalist on Saturday is false.

A STEEL DISCOVERY.

Important if True—Another Revolution.

It is asserted on good authority that a large deposit of iron ore of a very peculiar nature has been recently opened up in York county, Pennsylvania. This ore, we are informed upon good authority, has the quality of turning pig iron into good merchantable steel, by simple mixture and manipulation with the pig iron in a puddling furnace of the ordinary construction. The chemical analysis of the ore shows the presence of considerable quantities of manganese, silicon and aluminium with the iron. The ore is soft and friable in the bed, so much so that it can be mined with the spade, but upon exposure to the atmosphere it soon hardens. Professor Lesley, who has examined the ore bed, estimates the contents at 17,000,000 tons. For a few months past the discovery has made quite a stir among the iron furnaces and rolling mills of our State and Maryland, and there is quite a strong desire to know more of a matter that seems to promise such important results. The ore, as we are informed, has been tested in the presence of experienced manufacturers, in the "Abbott" rolling mills, in Baltimore; the "Cambria" iron works, at Johnstown, Pa.; the "Lochiel" iron works, near Harrisburg; the "Pamaqua" rolling mills; "Coleman, Rahm & Co.'s" works at Pittsburgh; the "Alliance" rolling mills, at Alliance, Ohio, and at other places; and in all cases it has been shown to possess the remarkable quality claimed for it. The steel produced during these tests was generally used for making steel-capped rails, and one of these bars, made at Pittsburgh was shown to possess a tensile strength of 112,500 pounds to the square inch of cross section.

MANY of the Life Insurance Companies of the United States are about to embark in a new field of enterprise—that of establishing agencies in the Kingdom of Great Britain. Before the close of the present season, four or five of the best and most popular of our Life Insurance Companies will have agencies there. Great Britain has long been regarded as a desirable pecuniary field for business by our companies, but owing to conventional British prejudices, it was not deemed practicable. The recent failure of two prominent British companies, the Albert and European, has weakened the confidence of the people of England in their system, and now that they are ready to discard ancient prejudices, our companies have determined to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded for establishing branches of their business there. Compared with the American, the British system of life insurance possesses but few elements of popularity; an average of four to five per cent. being the most that money safely invested will command, and with the small per centage of annual increase, the English companies will be utterly unable to compete with the liberal terms afforded by the American companies, the popular features of which are already beginning to be understood in England. This matter has already become the subject of serious animadversion through the British press, and Parliament is called upon to interpose its shield against the inroads of American insurance enterprise.

A WRITER in the New York *World* denies that any promise was made by our Government to return any surplus of the indemnity fund paid by the Chinese Government for spoliations on American commerce. The draft of the convention when first submitted contained such a provision, but was rejected by the Commissioners, who preferred that the whole sum should be paid and the business settled finally. The sum agreed upon was 500,000 taels or $750,000, the balance being $220,000. The writer is not in favor of Mr. Burlingame's proposition to found a college in China, and thinks that as the really great interests of West China are commercial, and as this fund is the residue of a commercial operation, it could not be better or more appropriately employed than in the promotion of American commerce, by the erection there of lighthouses, telegraphs, &c., of which that country is remarkably deficient.

AN important invention having been patented by Whipple & Dickerson, of Georgetown, D. C., for the use of petroleum as fuel, and which has been in practical operation there for some months, and the steamboat laws now under revision by the Committee on Commerce proposing to totally prohibit the carrying of crude petroleum on steamers, a subcommittee of the House, in conjunction with Professor Henry, who is said to be an expert in these matters, visited Georgetown for the purpose of examining into the merits of the invention, with a view of modifying the restrictive provision of the proposed new law. Much interest was felt in the examination, and the greatest satisfaction manifested in the results. Several machines are in process of construction.

LAST Monday "Sunset" Cox made a famous speech for all his sunsets are famous; on the tariff. It consisted of his usual florid tropes and figures, with a quotation of poetry from Whittier, but very little reason or argument. He gravely told his hearers that "protection is a form of slavery," and he goes for "the enfranchisement of industry." He attacked Pennsylvania severely for having mines of mineral wealth, and contributing so many millions to the coffers of the nation; for employing in her many furnaces so many of her "sons of toil," instead of feeding European paupers. Sunset's time having expired he was "squelched" by Mr. Gilfillan, of Pennsylvania, ere he had got through, but he will "live to fight another day."

PERSONAL.

James Fisk, Jr., has made a proposition to the citizens of Brattleboro, Vt., to cover the entire burned district in that village with an elegant block, including an immense hotel and a dozen or more fine stores. Brattleboro harbored Fisk when he was a pedler.

In a temperance speech in Philadelphia on Friday night, Vice President Colfax said that "this was the anniversary of his connection with the temperance cause. Twenty-five years ago, when he was just reaching manhood, he assisted in the formation and installation of the officers of a division of the Sons of Temperance in the town where he was born and now resides in Indiana. He was proud to say that he had from that day to this kept his pledge. He had found it during the long-fifty years to be a safeguard and talisman, and when the time came for him to be gathered to his fathers, he could say that he had never in the days of his manhood tasted, touched or handled the intoxicating beverage."

Speaking of the effects likely to result from universal amnesty in the South, the Louisville *Commercial* says: "Robert E. Lee, John C. Breckenridge, Fitz Lee and Gordon are looked up to as saints by the youthful rebel mind. Let them run for office, with other rebel Democrats as rivals, and they will soon find forth in their nakedness, with their gaudy plumage plucked."

Says a New York letter: In conversation with Richardson's friends I learn that they do not entertain any hope of convicting McFarland. They affirm, however, that they will demonstrate on the trial that McFarland was a brute and treated his wife in the most cruel manner; that the relations existing between her and Richardson were of the purest character, and that McFarland shot Richardson after he had offered to compromise the matter on the payment of several thousand dollars. There is no foundation in the report circulating through the papers to the effect that Mrs. McFarland is living in a cottage at Woodside belonging to the "Richardson estate." The stories as to the property left by Emmeline Richardson have been grossly exaggerated. Beyond his few shares in the *Tribune* he owned but little, and there was a considerable mortgage on those shares. All told, his property, after deducting the payments due, did not exceed eighteen or twenty thousand dollars.

Paris is surfeited with gossip of all sorts and sizes, from the extravagant expenditures of an ex-Queen of Spain, to the probable results of the Bonaparte trial. Notwithstanding Isabella's reported bankruptcy, it is whispered by the gossips that she profusely fees an army of political intriguers, whose especial province is to plot for her son's election to the Spanish throne; then it is asserted that in various extravagant ways since she came to Paris, she has not only squandered her whole income, which is said to be $250,000 or $300,000 in gold, but has consumed $800,000, gold, of her capital. This expenditure caused a royal groan from the King, who remonstrated, saying: "If you continue to spend revenue and capital in this way, we shall be beggars in six years' time." She simply replied to his expostulations: "Long before six years come and go our son will be king, and the grandees of Spain are not going to the men to quarrel over the money we have spent to recover possession of our throne." The King grew angry; the Queen lost her temper; high words ensued; a separation took place; an injunction issued restraining her from further extravagance. This scandal raised an aristocratic turmoil. The Faubourg St. Germain was thrown into a fever of excitement and annoyance by this intelligence. A quarrel among the Bourbons, followed by a scandalous suit! This would never do. Friends interposed, the King and Queen became reconciled, and the threatened lawsuit was dismissed. A statement is also going the rounds that Isabella's daughter, the Countess Girgenti, is after the control of her husband's whole estate, on the allegation that he has already wasted one-half of her dower by his profligate course. He is a brother of the ex-King of Naples, whose matrimonial troubles are notorious. And to cap the whole, a rumor is going the rounds of the papers that Eugenie is occasionally driven by stress of fortune to wear the same dress twice!

High-Rock Congress Waters

Promote and regulate the healthy secretions and excretions of the body. They give tone to and prevent uneasiness of the stomach; their slightly stimulating effects are especially agreeable to the over-taxed and weary man of business who feels that something is wanting to "clear the head," and to give acuteness and working power to the mental organism.

In all those functional affections of the organs employed in the process of digestion, constituting what is usually termed Dyspepsia, the waters of this Spring have long maintained a high and deserved reputation.

Many persons suffer from constipation of the bowels until all the evil consequences of such a condition are realized in extreme debility, nervousness and prostration of the vital energies of the system, but a night find speedy and certain relief by the use of this simple and harmless remedy.

A. J. RANKIN, Druggist.

44 ST. CLAIR STREET, third door above Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa., has received another fresh supply which he sells by the Single Bottle, Dozen or Case, at very moderate prices.

Brackets, Pendants CHANDELIERS,

AND

FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR GAS OR OIL.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Designs, from 1 to 12 Lights, embracing over 100 Different Styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WELDON & KELLY,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

147 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

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IRISH LINENS.

The various qualities of Shirting and Pillow Linen for sale at Low Prices by

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Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

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NEW GOODS.

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PERCALES,

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Prices Reduced.

NEW AND DESIRABLE

Lowest Rates Since 1861.

Spring Styles

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JUST RECEIVED

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Housekeeping Goods,

TABLE DAMASKS,

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NAPKINS,

TOWELS, &C.,

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New English Dress Goods,

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New German Dress Goods,

New American Dress Goods,

New Prints,
Chintzes, Ginghams,
Delaines,
Armures,
Tickings, Checks,
Denims,
Jeans, Tweeds,
Cottonades,
Cassimeres,
Loom Damasks,
Table Damasks,
Cloths and
Doeskins,
White Goods,
Linen Goods,
Irish Linens,
Toweling,
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GREEN OIL CLOTHS for Window Shades, FURNITURE OIL CLOTHS, ENAMELED OIL CLOTHS for Carriage Makers, WINDOW SHADES for Stores and Dwellings, SHADE HOLLANDS and PLAIN FIXTURES.

Also, INDIA RUBBER GOODS of every description, Boston Belting Co.'s make of RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, SUCTION HOSE, SEAM PACKING, TUBING, &c.

OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING of No. 1 quality; Page's Patent and Rubcock's Metallic Tipped LACE LEATHER, COPPER RIVETS, &c.

Universal and Eureka Clothes Wringers.

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NEW ROOMS, NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES.

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Ever Shown in this Market,

Royal Axminsters;
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English and American Velvets;
English and American Brussels;
English and American Tapestries;
Three Ply, Ingrain,
And all Minor Grades,

IN THE FINEST DRAWINGS AND BEST COLORINGS.

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WILL EXHIBIT ON

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Prices will be found low enough to sell the Goods.

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ENGINES of almost any size now and perfect kept ready made and so constructed that each Engine can be used either right or left.

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

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City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 31, 1870.

The condition of the local loan market is much the same as at our last report. Money appears in good supply, and the demand for loans moderate.

—The Government bond market has shown a good deal of strength during the past two days. The impression gains strength both in New York and at Washington that the funding bill is sure of defeat; and this expectation has induced an extensive buying from all quarters. Banks and financial institutions in want of bonds have been postponing their purchases until it became more apparent what would be the fate of the funding measure, and now they are coming into the market with large orders. Private investors also who sold under the late specie payment sensation, are now discovering how they have been misled, and are buying back their governments. At the same time, there is a considerable "short" interest in the market, which, under the firmer tone of affairs, is being rapidly covered.

—A late number of the *Tribune*, in arguing against the opposition of the National Banks to the Funding bill, says: It is not strange that our bank stocks are held at so high a figure, or so firmly. They not only show, as a whole, good management, but the surplus and undivided profits make them valuable, either to keep or to sell. One of the best bankers said to us recently: "There is no propriety in the National Banks opposing the Funding bill, because if it becomes a law, and the banks find they cannot make fair and reasonable profits under the amended law, they can retire from business. We shall not be compelled to continue business at a loss." But with 4 per cent. bonds as the basis of security, and with a reduction of taxes on circulation the banks would be successful and dividend makers with anything like prudence in their conduct. Mr. Boutwell states that but very few of the national banks are opposed to the funding bill. On the 221 of January last the national banks, with a capital stock of $79,000, held as individual deposits $68,526,377, and as undivided profits $34,902,883. Their loans and discounts were $668,27,066, and their circulation $22,500,935. It is noticeable also that they hold $48,515,893 in specie, against $33,000,000 October 9th. Would not a fuse per cent. forty years' bond be more valuable for banking purposes than a six per cent. bond, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years? There is no class of stocks held or sold at so high a figure as the national bank stocks. They have paid large dividends and have a large surplus.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their Correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	114¼	114	114
U. S. Bonds '62	110¼	110¼	110¼
U. S. Bonds '64	109½	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '65	109¼	109	109
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
U. S. Bonds '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '68	109¾	109¾	109¾
10-40s	106¾	106¾	106¾
Gold	112¼	112	112

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Morn.	Noon.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	112	111¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, '81	114¼	114¼		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s	110¼	110		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	109¾	109¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	110	110		
U. S. Bonds, new iss. '65	108	108		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	109¾	109¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '68	109¾	109¾		
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	106¾	106¾		
U. S. Currency 6s	122	122		

—In Wall street Railway stocks were strong and buoyant to-day. Special telegrams say that there are rumors respecting the Pacific Railroad of the utmost importance. The one most current is that the Rock Island, Union and Central Pacific Roads, and Pacific Mail will be controlled by one company, and thus secure a monopoly of the enormous trade with the East, China and Japan. The new combination will have a terminus at Chicago, and will dictate terms to competing connections, and it further contemplates connecting with Chicago and Northwestern line, and relieve it from the expensive affiliation with the St. Paul Railroad.

The *World* says the market is so completely under the control of the cliques that it is extremely dangerous to sell anything short. They keep a record of the sales, and, as they hold the bulk of the floating stock in their specialties, they run up their price whenever they discover short sales enough to make it their interest to do so.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Room, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 31, 1870.	10 00	11 30	12 30	1 30	4 00
	11 A M	12 M	P M	P M	P M
New York Central	102½	102⅝	102½	102½	102½
Erie	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
Harlem	142½	143	143	143¼	143
Reading	97¼	97¼	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
Mich. Central	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
Mich. Southern	88¾	88¾	88	88	87¾
Illinois Central	140	140		140	139½
Cleve. and Pitts	99	99			
Chicago and North'n	72¾	72¾			
Do. preferred	84¼	84½	84¼	84¼	84¼
Rock Island	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
St. Paul	59⅝	60	59¾	59¾	59¾
St. Paul preferred	74¼	74¼			
Toledo and Wabash	45⅝	45¾		45¾	45¾
Toledo and Wabash pref	72	72		72	72
Fort Wayne	92¾	93	93	93¼	93¼
Chicago and Alton	111	111¾		111¾	111¾
Ohio and Miss	29	29¼		29¼	29¼
Western U. Tel	32	31¾		31¾	31¾
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	1		
Adams Express	60¾	61			¼
Wells, Fargo & Co	19¾	19¾			¼
American M. U. Ex	25	25			
United States Express	46¼	46¼			
Merchants' Union Ex	11	11			
Gold	112¼	112	112	112	111¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	102	102½	¼	
Erie	25¼	25¼		
Harlem	142½	143	½	
Reading	97¼	97⅝	⅜	
Mich. Central	119¾	119¾		
Mich. Southern	88¼	88¾	½	
Illinois Central	140	140		
Cleve. and Pitts	99	99		
Chicago and North'n	72¾	72¾		
Do. preferred	84¼	84¼		
Rock Island	110¾	110¾		
St. Paul	59⅝	60	⅜	
St. Paul preferred	74¼	74¼		
Toledo and Wabash	45⅝	45¾	⅛	
Toledo and Wabash pref	72	72		
Fort Wayne	92¾	93	¼	
Chicago and Alton	111	111¾	¾	
Ohio and Miss	29	29¼	¼	
Western U. Tel	32	31¾		¼
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	1	
Adams Express	60¾	61	¼	
Wells, Fargo & Co	19¾	19¾		¼
American M. U. Ex	25	25		
United States Express	46¼	46¼		
Merchants' Union Ex	11	11		
Gold	112¼	112	112	111¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day wnile in session, orders for purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY EVENING, March 31, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was decidedly active in almost every branch of trade. The demand for the leading articles was decidedly liberal, whilst the prospects for a large spring trade was very favorable. The good time is about being inaugurated. Country merchants were on hand in large numbers, having fully made up their minds that now is the accepted time, so far as relates to getting bargains. The wholesale houses have made extensive arrangements for having supplied themselves with the heaviest stock of merchandize that has been on this market for a long time. The following are the current rates in a wholesale way unless otherwise mentioned.

APPLES—The market is well supplied at this time; prices however were less firm. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were 317 bbls. We are reported regular sales at common mixed lots $2 @$2 75 fair to medium $3 @$3 50, with an occasional sale at $3 75 for very choice.

ASHES—The market was quiet, with a fair trade demand, dealers who furnish this market being well supplied. We note sales at the following rates: Soda ash, common, 4c. Refined, 6¼@6½c. Potash, 7@7½@7½c. Pearls, 9@9½c.

ALLEN BUTTER—The market is fairly drugged with this article. Receipts ranged from 30c to 65c, according to quality, but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $7 75 @ 8 per dozen; No. 3 at $6 50. Sales of carwell supplied.

BEAN—The supply of the various kinds are largely with sales in a regular way to the trade at choice navy $2 20@2 30; prime $1 75@2 00; common $1 50@1 75 @ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is very dull with scarcely any inquiry; small sales at 2c ₰ lb.

BUTTER—Prices continue to hold their own; more particular the better descriptions. The receipts by river and rail were 56 pkgs, and a number of lots by express. Sales of fresh at choice 3 @ 33c; some fancy lots are held at 35c; common grades are dull, prices very irregular at 26@28c; consumers preferring good lard to inferior butter.

CHEESE—Market not so active, and prices weak and tending downwards; sales of Western Reserve 16@16½c; Hamburg 16½c; Ohio factory 17c; Goshen Ohio 17½c; New York 18½c; Sweitzer 18@20c; Limburger 16c ₰ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was not an active one. Prices remain about the same as last quoted. Dealers take hold sparingly. Round lots do not change hands at any figure. Sales are confined to small lots for the trade. Speculative feeling has ceased to exist. Choice to prime evaporated apples held at 7½@8c; prime 7@7½c; fair 6@6½.

EGGS AND GAME—Market firm with light offerings; sales Sackett's at 23c; eastern cultivated 22c; Canada held at 21c; wild 20c.

CANNED OIL—Dullness was the prevailing feature of the market; prices just now are very uncertain; sales of standard brands were reported in roundlots at 25@25½c ₰ gallon; by retail at the usual figures.

FLOUR—The demand has steadily improved, with a fair local inquiry. Although prices have no higher dealers are evidently less inclined to make concessions in order to effect sales. The receipts were 335 bbls. The following are the current rates: Choice spring in barrels $7 75@8 00; bags $4 50@4 75; choice winter wheat do $8 25; fancy amber $8 75; do in bags $5 25. The quotations are all winter wheat, choice, $7 50, $7 75@8 00; spring wheat, $7 75, $8 @8 00 barrel. Sales in sacks, 25c per barrel less. The mill prices are as follows: Double extra in bbls $6 00; in sacks $6 50; extra white wheat in barrels $6 50; in sacks $6 00; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 50; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 25; Three Stars, green brand, in barrels $7 40; in sacks $7 10; Two Stars, blue brand, $6 70; in sacks $6 40. Winfred Mills extra, $4 75 a barrel. Starlight, $6 75 a barrel; in sacks $5 50; Pacific, $5 00 a barrel; Wayne City, $5 @$5 50 a barrel; Dayton City, $5 75 a barrel.

EGGS—The market was dull at a further decline. We are reported sales of 40 bbls in lots at 22@22½c ₰ dozen; receipts increasing.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We can report a good trade demand, with liberal sales—among them were 50,000 lbs sugar cured hams at 17c; and 10,000 lbs plain shoulders at 12c; sales of sugar cured shoulders at 13@13½c; sides, ribbed 15½c; clear do 16¼@16½c; S. C. hams 17½@17¾c. Breakfast bacon 17½@17½c. Lard in tierces 14½@14½c; in buckets 15@15½c. Sellers & Co. caddy lard in 3 and 5 ₰ packages 17½@18c.

MEss PORK—Is held at $27 50@28 00 ₰ bbl.

LARD OIL—Sales extra No 1 at $1 25@1 28; No. 2 @ $1 @ gallon.

BEEF TONGUES—Selling at $8 00 ₰ dozen.

HOGS TONGUES—$1 00 ₰ dozen.

DRIED BEEF—In good supply, with sales of sugar cured at 18@19½c ₰ lb.

POTATOES—Market steady but not active. Owing to a want of stock to operate with prices have undergone no change. Choice Peach Blows and Burbanks 20@22c; prime Hebrons 18@19c; live chickens 35@37½c ₰ pair.

RAGS—Are in fair supply and demand; sales of mixed lots at 2@2½c ₰ lb.

GROCERIES—The demand for groceries is steadily improving. The demand may be classed as active. Country dealers are making liberal purchases, which come to the conclusion that now is the time to make their purchases. We are supplied in a way to justify doing at the following: Coffee—Rio good, 18c; prime, choice, 21c; Java, 27c; roasted in small packages 23c; in bags 22c; Laguayra, 22c ₰ lb.

TEAS—In fair demand; Young Hyson $1 00@1 60; common $1 10; fair $1 20@1 30; good $1 40, $1 60 and $1 80; Oolong 85c, $1 25 and $1 45; Imperial $1 50@1 60; Gunpowder $1 50@1 60.

RICE—Carolina is selling at 7½c ₰ lb.

STARCH—Sales of Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 9c ₰ lb.

SUGARS—Refined, crushed, powdered and granulated, 10½c; A, 10c; Extra C, 9½c; Double extra C 11½@12c; New Orleans good 10½@11c; prime 11½@11¾c; choice 12c; Porto Rico 10@11c; Demera, 11@11½c; crushed—diamond sweet 10c; German do, 9½c; Baker's, 8½c ₰ lb.

SYRUPS—Lewis's sales were at 52@55c; best white drips, 50c; silver drips, 70c.

MOLASSES—Porto Rico, new Orleans, 72@74c ₰ gallon.

CANDLES—Mould 13c; Star 23c ₰ lb.

FEED—The market remains steady, with a fair shipping demand at the following: Bran $1 00 @1 10 ₰ cwt; middlings $1 20@1 25; all grs., $1 30@1 40 ₰ cwt.

HAY AND FLOUR—Market quiet, with a supply fully up to the demand, with sales at $5 00.

HOPS—Dull; the sales for the week so far between; sales of flint were reported at $5 00@6 00@8 bbl.

HIDES—Market well supplied; sales Eastern white lime at 3½; Cleveland $2 25 @ bbl.

LIME—Market well supplied; sales Eastern white lime at 3½; Cleveland $2 25 @ bbl.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $1 90; No. 2 $1 70; No. 3 $1 50. Market well supplied.

SEEDS—Market inactive with limited sales. Quotations were: No. 1, $3@90c; No 2 75 @ 80c ₰ bush.

BROOM-WAX—In fair demand; we can report sales at 20@22c ₰ lb.

SALT—The market has undergone no change; limited sales were reported by the car load at $1 80@1 85 ₰ bbl.

POTATOES—Dull; the supply largely exceeds the demand; sales of round lots could not be made unless at concessions. We shall not be surprised to see nothing doing at 40c ₰ bushel for peachblows, and $1 25 @ bushel for early rose.

WHISKY—The market for some time has ruled dull. Dealers have taken their purchases merely to lots to supply their immediate wants at the following: Highwines at 98c; common rectified $1 00; pure rye $1 05@1 10; old and full corn $1 75; old Monongahela $2 50@3 00 ₰ gallon.

FISH—The market was steady but not very active. Prices ruled as follows: Mackerel, with sales at the following: White Fish, new, $9 @ half bbl; mackerel, No. 1 shore $18; No. 2, Bay $16; No. 3 large $14; No. 3 shore $18; No 3, large bbls, $15; half bbls $8; Lake trout $8 @ bbl; codfish, small, $6 @ quintal. Herrings, lake, $4 00@4 25 @ half bbl; Bay island $7 @ bbl; Labrador, quarter bbl.

HAY—The market is well supplied with hay, with moderate receipts. Baled sold on the wharf at $16@18 a ton.

TALLOW—The market remains inactive with a supply fully up with the demand; sales of city rendered at 9c; country 8½c; rough 6@6½c.

MAPLE SUGAR—Can be purchased at 12½@ 13c ₰ lb.

GRAIN—The market was firm with an increased demand. Dealers have pretty much made up their minds that prices have reached their lowest point. The receipts for the last 24 hours were oats 33 sacks; rye 66 sacks, wheat 38 sack; corn 111 sack. The current rates with sales: Wheat—Amber $1 25@1 28; white $1 28@1 15; white winter $1 25@1 28; number 2 $1 20@1 30 ₰ bushel. Oats—decidedly firmer; dealers are purchasing at 46@46½, and selling at 47@48c ₰ bushel. Corn—The receipts have fallen off; the market is decidedly firmer; buyers are offering 71@72c, with sales from store at 73@74c; shelled, by-the-way, market is but poorly supplied, with light receipts; dealers are offering 80@82c for round lots, with sales from store at 85@90c. Rye—Demand being upward, Barley—market quiet and nominal; prime to choice 2 rowed $1 00@1 10 ₰ bushel. Timothy seed $3 50@3 60 ₰ bushel.

PEAR BARLEY—In fair demand with sales at the following: No. 1, 6c; No. 3, 6½c; No. 1, 5½c.

OAT MEAL—$10 50 ₰ bbl; half bbl $5 50.

SEEDS—In relation to the market continues somewhat excited, with a variety of sales and prices. We are reported one sale of 100 bush prime at $6 75; another of 55 bush at $6 80, and quite a number at $6 60, which appeared to be the ruling figure, with an upward tendency. Timothy is quiet and firm at $3 50@3 75 @ bush. Onion sets are active with a steady demand and prices ranging from $2 50@2 75 @ bushel, depending upon size. Red top seed in moderate inquiry at $2 10@2 15 Seed oats—fair and regular demand; sales at 45@50c @ bushel. White Norway $1 00@1 10 @ bush; Ramsdell do $2 50 @ bushel. Grasses—Orchard held at $2 25, and Kentucky blue grass $3 @ bushel.

ONIONS—The market is firmer, with an advancing tendency at $2 75@3 for choice.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY EVENING, March 31, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was very dull. The sales made the previous day appear to have supplied the market at current rates. There were no parties offering that were prepared to purchase crude at the rates demanded. The result was we did not learn of a single operation for any delivery.

We have nothing particularly new to note, except a dull market, and that is nothing, for this we have been writing for a few exceptions, for some time. As there were no buyers of course there could be no sellers. The nominal figures were: Spot, S. O., April, May and June, at 18½c; all year, S. O., 14@14½c.

REFINED.

Market dull, with the sale of 500 bbls spot early in the day, at 25½c. Later there were plenty of sellers but no buyers, which led to a decline of 3c. During the day the nominal rates for April, May and June were 26½c; all year, B. O., 30c, but no buyers were on hand.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾.

NEW YORK March 31—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market was more active and closer at the close; call loans 5@6 per cent.

FAILURES.

Snow & Burgess, petroleum merchants, are reported suspended. S. Lewis, a well known operator in that branch of trade at Pittsburgh, is also said to have failed upon contracts on futures with liabilities amounting to $200,000. A Philadelphia firm, extensively engaged in the shipping trade, is also announced as failed.

LAKE SHORE ELECTION.

There was considerable gossip to-day in regard to the next election of the Lake Shore Company. Deliveries of stock were irregular, and ¼@¾ cent. was paid for the use of it for five days, which covers the closing of the transfer books.

The following telegram was received to-day by the Mariposa Company: At Josephine we have struck a belt of sulphurets; cannot say now extensive they are. A few tons in sight; look as if they might continue down some distance; value per ton $150.

STERLING.

Foreign exchange very weak under a limited demand, and free supply of Southern bills and of bills made against securities. Prime 108¾@108¾.

GOLD.

Weak in sympathy with rumors that the Secretary of the Treasury made a favorable impression on the Committee of Ways and Means in relation to the funding bill, with the weakness in foreign exchange and further importations of specie in the Banks of England and France. Dispatches also say the public debt statement for March will show a decrease of $8,000,000. The price opened at 112¾ and closed at 111¾. Carrying rates 6 per cent. Clearances $6,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Weak. Coupons '81 114@114¼; do '62 110¼@110½; do '64 109¾@109¾; do '65 109¼@109½; do new issue 108¾; do '67 109¾@109¾; do '68 109¾@109¾. Currency 6s 111¾@112.

STATE BONDS

Lower. Missouris 91¾; old Tennessees 58; new do 51¾; old Virginias 56; new do 56; North Carolinas 46; new do, 22¾; Louisiana levee 68 77.

STOCKS.

Unsettled and lower. Business was large during the forenoon, when the market was strong, and the best figures of the day were made among the earlier. The principal dealings were in Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Northwestern, St. Paul, Rock Island and Rock Island. Pacific Mail led the market on the downward turn, and sold at 36¾ @ 36¾.

CLOSING PRICES.

Canton 62¾; Cumberland 32; Western Union Telegraph 32; Quicksilver 17¾; Mariposa 11¾; Preferred 19¾; Adams Express 61; Wells-Fargo 19¾; American 25; Western Union 82¾; Pacific Mail 37¾; New York Central 92¾; do scrip 87½; Erie 24¾; Hudson River 92¾; Reading 97¾@98; Michigan Central 119¾; Lake Shore 88; Illinois Central 140; Pittsburgh 99; Northwestern 72; do preferred 84; Rock Island 110¾; New Jersey Central 102¾; St. Paul 59¾; do preferred 74¼; Wabash 45¾; do preferred 72; Fort Wayne 93; Terre Haute 36¾; do preferred 65¾; Chicago and Alton 111¾; do preferred 118; Ohio and Mississippi 29¼; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 74; St. Joseph 30¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 31¾.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Copper Falls 6; Franklin 5½; Quincy 127.

Sub-Treasury balances—gold $28,781,228; currency $2,815,259; general balance $62,884,761.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 31, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Par buying and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Quiet at $8 85@4 75 for spring extras.

WHEAT—In fair demand and 3@5c higher, ranging at 76@78c for spring; the fresh receipts of No 2 closing firm at 76¾c; this afternoon irregular at 76¼@ 76½c, cash and seller April.

CORN—3@4c higher, closing firm at 75@77c for No 2; this afternoon declined 2c, and closed 1c, cash; 77¼c seller May.

OATS—¾@¾c higher, closing firm at 39½c for No 2 RYE—Firm, closing firm at 99c for No 2.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal at 96@97c for No 2, and 86@90c for No 3.

HIGH WINES—Inactive and nominal at 86@97c.

MESS PORK—Sold at $25 75@25 85, closing at $25 75@25 80, cash and seller April; sales of seller May at 25c; rough sides 12½c; short rib middles 14½c, loose.

HOGS—Declined 20@25c; sales at $8 50@9 30.

CATTLE—Dull and lower; sales of 1 car load of common to extra prime shipping steers.

OATS—Quiet and lower; sales at 39½c for common to choice prime shipping steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Cotton firm; sales 2,000 bales at 25¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 9,236 bbls; 10c lower with little change; sales 7,000 bbls at $4 85@6 60 for superfine western; $5 75@6 10 for common to choice extra State; $4 70@5 45 for extra western; $5 75@6 10 for common to choice extra; $4 90@6 00 for common to choice round hoop Ohio; $6 15@7 75 for fancy do; $5 75@6 00 for extra St. Louis; $6 10@9 00 for good to choice do, closing quiet. Rye flour firm at $4 50@5 00. Brandywine, $6 50. Corn meal quiet. Whisky firmer; sales 150 bbls western at 91c; 100 bbls Ohio at 92c. Wheat—receipts 16,000 bush of wheat; 16 bush; wheat less active but no change in prices; sales 53,000 bush at $1 27@1 28 for No 2 Milwaukee to shore and delivered; $1 19 for No 1 do; $1 23@ 1 24 for No 1 spring; $1 30@1 31 for No 1 Chicago; $1 32 for white State. Rye dull; sales 800 bush rye male at 85c. Barley dull; sales of 2,000 bush Canada at 90c; 3,000 bush Canada west at 91@95. Barley malt quiet. Corn—Receipts 49,000 bush; sales 30,000 bush at 1@2c better; sales 2,500 bush at $1 08@1 10 for new mixed western; $1 05@1 07 for high mixed western; $1 08@1 10 for new yellow Jersey and Pennsylvania. Oats—Receipts 19,000 bush; sales 10,000 bush at 1@2c better; sales 50,000 bush at 58@60c for State and Ohio. Rice dull. Coffee quiet; sales 300 bags on private terms. Sugar quiet; sales 750 hhds at 9¾@9¾c for Cuba, 9¾c for Muscovado, 10¾@11¾c for refining, and 11¾@11¾c for fair refined. Petroleum dull at 18½c for crude, and 25½c for refined. Hogs quiet at 5¾@5¾c. Pork—Mess quiet; sold 600 bbls at 25@25 50 for mess; $19 @20 50 for prime, and $25 @26 50 for prime mess. Beef quiet and steady; sales 400 bbls at $9 @12 for country mess; $13 @14 for extra mess. Beef hams firmer; sales 120 bbls at $25@31 25 for Western. Cut meats quiet; sales 200 pkgs at 9½@10c for shoulders, and 14@15¾c for hams. Middles steady; sales 800 boxes at 14½@15c for long clear. Lard quiet; sales 600 bbls at 14¾@14¾c for prime, and 15¼@15½c for kettle rendered; also, 250 tcs on steam, seller April, May and June at 14¾@14¾c. Butter—Receipts 2,000 pkgs; sold 600 bbls at 18@26c for Ohio, and 23@30c for State. Cheese in moderate demand at 12@16½c for State. Rosin—Receipts to-day 1,000 bbls; sales 1,000 bbls at $2 50@2 55. Turpentine—Receipts to-day 300 bbls; sales 300 bbls at 47½c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, by steam, 5-32d; sailing vessels, 3-16d; grain to Liverpool, by steam, 7d; sailing vessels, 6½d; flour to Glasgow, by steam, 2s 6d; sailing vessels, 2s 3d; flour to London, by steam, 2s 6d; sailing vessels, 2s 3d; flour to Antwerp, by steam, 2s 6d; sailing vessels, 2s 3d; flour to Rotterdam, by steam, 2s 6d; sailing vessels, 2s 3d; flour to Bremen, by steam, 2s 6d; sailing vessels, 2s 3d; flour to Hamburg, by steam, 2s 6d; sailing vessels, 2s 3d; flour to Havre, by steam, 2s 6d; sailing vessels, 2s 3d; flour to Bordeaux, by steam, 2s 6d; sailing vessels, 2s 3d; flour to Genoa, by steam, 2s 6d; sailing vessels, 2s 3d; flour to Marseilles, by steam, 2s 6d; sailing vessels, 2s 3d; flour to Barcelona, by steam, 2s 6d; sailing vessels, 2s 3d; flour to Cork for orders, by steam, 2s 6d; sailing vessels, 2s 3d.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—Flour active and firmer; western super $4 62½@4 75; extra $5 12½@5 37½; family $6 00@6 75. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania $1 28@1 30; Southern $1 30@1 31. Corn active and firm; white $1 00@1 03; yellow 96@97. Oats quiet at 50@52c. Mess Pork firm at $27 00@27 50. Bacon firm at 14c for clear sides; 16c shoulders 12c; hams 18@20c. Lard firm at 15¾@16c. Whisky quiet at 92@93c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; white at $1 30@1 40. Rye 85c. Corn dull and scarce; yellow at $1@1 01. Oats firm at 57@58c. Petroleum nominal; crude 19c; refined 28½c. Whisky quiet at 93c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 31.—Flour dull. Wheat a shade better and active; No 2 white Wabash $1 29. No 1 white Michigan $1 22, regular; do $1 23@1 24 under do $1 06. No 1 red $1 12½; No 2 do $1 05½. Corn steady and unchanged; new 58c; no grade sold. Oats firmer; No 1 62½c. Clover seed 1½c better at $8 87½.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 31.—Cotton easier; low middlings 25c; good ordinary 26c. Stock 6,571. Bacon—clear sides 15¾c; shoulders 11½c; hams 15½c; canvassed 18@19c. Lard 15½c. Corn $1 00 packed and in depot. Flour—$4 50@5 00 for super to fancy.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 31.—Flour steady and prices unchanged. Wheat weak at 80c for No 1, and 8c for No 2. Oats quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 69c for new. Rye and barley nominal.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, March 31.—Wheat—no change; extra white $1 26; No 1 do $1 16½; regular $1 06. Oats 50c. Clover seed advanced to $8 @ 8 25.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER STEAMER JENNIE.—T. J. Blackmore, 7 pkgs tobacco; J. Schoonmaker & Son, 25 bbls barytes; W. H. Craig, 20 bbls sellers' cement; R. E. Sellers & Co, 10 do do; B. L. Fahnestock & co, 25 do do; Reymer, B & co, 10 do do; W. M. Fogg & Son, 50 empty bbls; Morris & Bro, 13 sales; J. A. Graff, 10 bbls butter, 4 bbls apples; Sellers & Co, 4 do do; Dilworth & co, 15 bbls do; Schoonmaker & Co, 2 bbls dried apples; Sam Devol, 7 peaches; McIlhaney & A, 24 bbls potatoes; Sam Devol, 7 pkgs produce, 1 bf bbl oil, 1 bbl eggs; I Dickey & Co, 1,280 nail kegs; Phillips & M, 200 bundles keg staves, 162 kegs heading; H Rea, jr, 7 bbls, 1 keg; Hopkins, Little & Baird, 2 bbls and 4 sks dried peaches; Wm Bell & co, 1 pkg; T Whitman, 1 cage birds; Dalton, Ramsey & Co, 1 pkg; Hamilton & Co, 1 do; W C Armstrong, 2 bbls eggs; N Whiting & co, lot furniture; Meaner & H, 5 do do; Duff & Son, 5 bbls do, 3 do eggs, 7 pkgs produce; Head & Sr, 1 pkg produce; Horsfall & Co, 17 pkgs hosiery; G J & E Jones, 8 M lumber.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co.

A S Carlile, 21 pkgs molasses, 1 box eggs, 11 rolls leather, 3 bundles, 4 box h goods, 91 bbls whisky, 54 sales hay, 3 bbls corn, 4 do crackers, 51 do h wines; Kinz & G, 2 do eggs; Voigt, M & co, 1 do do, 1 do apples, 2 do eggs; E Heazelton, 4 do sugar; M W Randle, 2 do eggs, 4 do butter, 8 jugs molasses; B F Lloyd, 4 do do; B F Stronce, 13 pkgs marketing; H Baker, 2 do do; J Miller, 1 do do; Sellers & Co, 1 do do; Wm Bell & co, 1 do do; R Holloway, 34 sks feed; R E Sellers, 2 v do whisky; R Holloway, 34 sks feed; R E Sellers, 2 v cans; Cantrell & A, 4 bbl pickles; J C Pyers, 181 bxs 8 glass; A Ging, 100 do do; R C Schmertz, 189 do do; S S Fowler, 11 whisky, 3 flower, 1 soap; Allen & Bro, 1 flour 1 lot fabric; J Porterfield, 2 bbls crackers; A Mctown, 12 bxs pickles; Placens & Son, 1 lot hides; Rea & Sellew, Mcelroy, J, D & co, 1 do do; Rea & Co, 2 do do; Craighead, 6 bbls eggs, 1 keg, 1 jar; Clees, B & Co, 1 horse; J W Crawford, 1,500 gals v ware, 1 box hides; Johnson & C, 1 bbl eggs, 1 kg; J S Funk, 4 pkgs butter; Wm Sellers, 18 sks rags; Wm Bell & co, 1 pkg produce; J Young, 5 pkgs eggs, 1 bbl poultry, 1 bx butter; J C Bright, 2 do bottles; Carter, Mcgrew & co, 1 bbl rice; J Bright & son, 1 s machine; McCracken & G, 7 bbls apples, 8 bbls, 1 bbl sugar, 2 bags molasses; J T Shaner, 10 do do, 1 bx sugar.

SEASONABLE GOODS.—EARLY ROSE

Potatoes, $6 00 per bbl; Shaner's Prolific Potatoes, $8 00 per bbl; Osage Orange Seeds, fresh, $20 per lb. Pure Vegetable Seeds, choice Flower Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses and Bedding Plants, Grapevines and Small Fruits, &c., &c.

Send for Catalogues of our Stock.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen,
112 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, March 31, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Arlington at 9 A. M., and Telegraph at 12 M. Passed up: Fleetwood at 6 P. M. River falling; raining. H.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., March 31, 1870.

River rising slowly, with six feet two inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 45° at 6 P. M. F.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 31, 1870.

River falling, with nine feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 45° at 6 P. M. C.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., March 31, 1870.

River falling, with seven feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 45° at 6 P. M. F.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, March 31, 1870.

River falling, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 47° at 6 P. M. W.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
Belle	Smith	Wheeling.
St. Charles	Dravo	Cincinnati.
Glendale	Hare	St. Louis.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Juniata	Brennan	Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA—Eleven feet, and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated eleven feet and falling. The weather during the forepart of the pay was pleasant; in the afterno

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL, will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be issued from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

FOR RENT—OFFICES.

A number of offices on the second floor of the building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets, are offered for rent. They will be fitted up in a neat and convenient manner, and rendered as convenient as any office rooms in the city. Apply in the COMMERCIAL Counting Room.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Potoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Cents.

Berkemeier, Rev. W., New York.....3
Chalfant, James T., Parker's Landing, Pa.....3
Chalfant, George A., Etna, Pa.....3
Donovan, Lawrence, Sarversville, Pa.....1
Fearinger, Wm., Harmony, Pa.....3
Hemphill & Co., S., Ripley, O.....3
McGregor, Atkinson & Co., Chicago, Ill.....3
Parks, Eliza, Saltsburgh, Pa.....3
Sweeney, Chas., Allegheny, Pa.....3
Stearns, Drs. and Silvernail, McKeesport, Pa.3
Williams, David, New York.....3

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Rev. Father McGill was an inmate of the lock-up last evening.

LEAKY ROOFS corrected by using Superior Lumber Company's shingles.

TWENTY-one inebriates were before Deputy Mayor Butler yesterday. The majority of them were sent to jail.

POLICE COMMITTEE.—The Police Committee will meet this afternoon, when the monthly report of business at the Mayor's office will be presented by the clerk, Mr. Patterson.

LAWRENCEVILLE CASES.—Deputy Mayor Nichols had twenty-eight common cases before him during the month of March. Nine were committed, eight discharged and the balance paid fines amounting to $53.

TEACHERS' ANNUAL BANQUET.—The second annual banquet of the teachers of the public schools of Pittsburgh will take place on Tuesday evening next, in the Ralston school house. Supper at 9 P. M.

THE LANDSLIDE AT SOHO.—A gang of laborers are still employed on the landslide at Soho, and all trains are subject to delay. Work night and day to keep the Connellsville Railroad track clear. Many weeks will be required before all of the cliffs is removed.

BOATING MATTERS—PITTSBURGH BARGE CLUB.—A meeting of this club will be held at 7½ o'clock this evening, at No. 121 First avenue. A full attendance of the members is requested, as business of importance is to be offered.

ALDERMANIC CHANGES.—Deputy Mayor Nichols has removed his office to commodious quarters one door from his old location. Alderman Morrow has removed his office to the doors further out. Pennsylvania avenue, and his new office is much more commodious than the old one.

DISORDERLY IN A SCHOOL HOUSE.—David Aiken, a young man, went into the Third and Fifth Ward School House yesterday afternoon and conducted himself in a highly improper manner, breaking several lights of glass. Officer Keefer arrested him and he was locked up for a hearing.

ANOTHER FORGED CHECK.—Yesterday another note for $270 drawn to the order of J. C. Kuechler, and purporting to have been signed by Seifferth & Co., turned up and was pronounced a forgery. It had been sold to a butcher named John Dietrich, of Manchester. No word of Kuechler has been received.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—Solomon Crumrine, of Fayette county, has been appointed by the Governor, as Superintendent of the National Road, in Fayette and Somerset counties, in place of Sebastian Rum, whose term of office has expired. Mr. Crumrine will enter immediately upon the duties of his office, his appointment dating from the 27th inst.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR'S OFFICE.—There have been one hundred and ninety-eight cases before Deputy Mayor Nichols since the first of January last. Of this number one hundred and twenty-one were disorderly cases. The others were false pretenses, assault and batteries, surties of the peace, etc. There have been during the time mentioned one hundred and fifty cases in the lock-up.

DEATH FROM ROPE JUMPING.—A little girl, daughter of a liquor merchant on Penn, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, is reported as having died suddenly from the effects of jumping rope on Wednesday. She was about eleven years old. On Saturday, it seems, she jumped a rope two hundred times in a contest with some other little girls, and the over exertion on this occasion, it is stated, caused her death.

PHILADELPHIA COUNCILMEN TO VISIT PITTSBURGH.—Daniel M. Fox, Esq., Mayor of Philadelphia, yesterday telegraphed Mayor Brush that a Committee of Councilmen of that city, would leave for Pittsburgh last Monday evening, for the purpose of examining into the operation of the house of correction system now in vogue in our city, and requesting that due courtesies be extended to them. His Honor responded affirmatively at Harrisburg, and he will doubtless arrive here in time to receive the committee to-day.

A MEETING OF DISTILLERS, wholesale and retail dealers in spirits, ale and beer brewers, is hereby called for Friday evening at half past seven o'clock, at the Board of Trade Room, above the Third National Bank, Wood street. All are interested.

Thos. Moore,	Spencer & McKey,
Wm. McKim,	S. H. Watson,
Schmidt & Friday,	John Froelich,
Jos. S. Finch & Co.,	Littell & Meehling,
Britton & Co.,	Delliger & Stevenson.

INSANE MAN.—Owen Kavanaugh, an insane man, claiming a residence in New York, was arrested by officer Hoak, on Fifth avenue, at an early hour yesterday morning and locked up. He was under the impression that he was to be hung yesterday, and urged everybody with whom he chatted to speak a word or write a letter to the Almighty God in his behalf. Yesterday afternoon he was conveyed to the Union Depot and placed on a train to be taken back to the East. He arrived here on Wednesday night, according to his statement.

PEACH HILL SLATE.—The attention of builders is directed to the card of Aiken & Co., dealers in Peach Hill Roofing Slate and tinned slating nails, whose headquarters are situated at the corner of Sixteenth and Liberty streets, opposite the Grain Elevator. The excellence of Peach Hill slate for roofing purposes is too well known to need commendation from us at present now, and we only call attention to the card of Messrs. A. & Co., in order that builders and persons about to build may know that this cheap, durable and elaborate material may still be had in any quantities.

SUDDEN DEATH—INQUEST.—Mrs. Ann Pryor, residing at the corner of Logan and Franklin streets, in the Eighth ward, died rather suddenly on Wednesday evening. Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest. It appeared in evidence that the woman had been ill for some days, but her death was not anticipated. Deceased was supposed to have died from an affection of the heart. A physician was called and made a superficial examination of the body, which satisfied him that death resulted from natural causes, and the jury so found. Mrs. Pryor had been married six years, but leaves no children. She was twenty-three years of age.

Slate and Slate Roofing.

We direct the attention of builders and others to the advertisement of Mr. J. S. Newmyer, slate dealer of No. 6 Seventh avenue, to be found in another column. Mr. Newmyer is the oldest slate dealer in the business here, and his facilities enable him to fill all orders, large and small, in the most prompt and satisfactory manner. He deals in the celebrated Peach Bottom, Vermont and Blue Mountain slates, and is prepared to fill orders, in any quantity, from his yards here or direct from the quarries at quarry prices. Special attention is given to laying slate and repairing slate roofs, and any of our citizens who contemplate the use of this kind to do, cannot entrust it to more reliable or competent hands.

Wanted Gold.

Yesterday morning a gentleman connected in some way with the Adams Express Company's office on Fifth avenue, visited the City Treasurer's office, and presented a funded debt bond to the amount of $1,000, issued twenty-five years ago, and due in 1870, which he stated was owned by a gentleman living out of the city, who had sent [illegible] with instructions to present it to the Treasurer and demand its payment in gold. The Treasurer was not in, and the clerk to whom the bond was presented rushed out to find the official, and after a momentary absence returned with him. The Treasurer refused to make any payments in gold, whereupon the gentleman holding the bond withdrew stating that the owner had especially cautioned him against taking anything but gold.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, March 31, 1870:

Dollar Savings Bank to Thomas W. Briggs and Henry B. Beys; March 30, 1870; about 210 acres of coal and coal land in Baldwin tp.....$47,050
John Richey to S. S. Chiney; March 25, 1870; lot on southerly side of Center avenue, with dwelling.....$3,000
James Willock to James Wallace; October 19, 1869; tract of land in Baldwin tp.....$1,175
Allen Beatwell to Geo. Ewing; February 16, 1870; 23 by 107 feet on Quarry street, Allegheny.....$700
John Richardson to Margaret H. Boyd; March 25, 1870; 20 by 90 feet on Leslie street, Allegheny.....$1,000
John H. Sawyer to W. P. Sawyer; Interest; 29 by 226 feet and 20 by 116 feet and 49 by 116 feet on Pennsylvania avenue.....$8,000
Frank Schilke to Frank Schilke & Co.; March 25, 1870; 4 lots in Sixteenth ward.....$1,000
Philip Haas to Mary M. Haas; January 10, 1870; 20 by 105 feet on Main street, Temperanceville.....$1,500
Mathew G. McGregor to James G. McGregor; March 28, 1870; 17 acres 17 perches in North Fayette township.....$2,200
George G. Negley to J. R. Houpt; July 1, 1869; 30 by 187 feet on Broad street, Nineteenth ward.....$250
George W. Shannon to Joseph L. Gaston; April 1, 1868; 107 acres 53 perches in Sewickley township.....$6,276

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending March 29, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 101,236—Machine for bending rake teeth, Columbus Coleman, Allegheny City.

No. 101,246—Harvester, Jacob C. Ackerman, Corry.

No. 101,248—Preventing the incrustation of steam boilers; John T. Fisher, Pittsburgh; assignor to James R. Clow, same place.

No. 101,256—Flow; Joseph S. Godfrey, Leslie, assignor to himself and Sears M. Loveridge, Pittsburgh.

No. 101,291—Manufacture of cast steel; Hugh McDonald, Pittsburgh.

No. 101,296—Fire place grate; E. D. Merrick, New Brighton.

No. 101,319—Chimney top; David S. Robinson, Pittsburgh.

No. 101,321—Washing machine; Anna M. Smith, Pittsburgh.

No. 101,325—Lubricating compound; Jacob H. Sinner, Pittsburgh.

No. 101,351—Fence; Timothy Coffield, Natrona.

No. 101,364—Antedated January 18th, 1870—Still for hydrocarbons; Samuel A. Hill and Charles F. Thumm, Oil City, assignors to themselves and Oliver P. Scaife, Pittsburgh.

No. 101,405—Ice House; Wm. Velte and John Hogan, Pittsburgh.

A SENSATION SPOILED.

Body of a Strange Woman Nailed up in a Box Arrives in the City—A Detective Spots the "Box" and Follows it to the Mayor's Office—The Finale.

Yesterday forenoon a mysterious looking box of freight was received at the Pennsylvania depot, Pennsylvania Railroad. Hardly had it been unloaded from the cars until a "smart Alec" of a detective approached it, and after a series of circum-navigating evolutions known only to the performer, managed to get the box partially open, and on peering inside a horrible sight met his gaze, his blood was chilled and frenzy was pictured on his countenance. In a moment almost, the paroxysm had passed over and the valorous detective was up and at work. Posting himself where he knew he would be hidden from the gaze of every one on the platform, and at the same time have the mysterious box under close surveillance, he had the satisfaction soon of beholding two stalwart Irishmen take hold of the box and place it on a dray, while a young man of rather fine appearance stood by giving directions. The dray was driven off with its carcass of freight, and our heroic detective, emerging from his hiding place, removed occasionally looking at the dray with an indifferent air. The dray stopped at various points, and the detective expected to see the box unloaded, but it was merely to give the horse breath and then moved on. Could one but have looked into the mind of that officer then, what a combination would he have beheld. Such thoughts as these were flitting through his brain: Might it be possible that the body was being removed to some places of seclusion, there to be kept until night closed in, then to be buried, or worse than that, thrown into the river. At times the half-excited man thought of arresting the horse, dray, driver and box, but he forbore in the hope that relief would soon be at hand, and thus his nerves were quieted. Finally the dray drew up on Fourth avenue, opposite the Coroner's office, and upon noticing the box being unloaded our hero of the day, satisfied that his idea of a horrible murder about to be smothered were exploded, and that the Coroner was soon to be investigating the matter. As stated, he walked away, but returned soon, and, securing the services of a little boy, sent him to the box into the box. He did so, and discovering the body, evidently that of a mulatto woman, left the box in an affrighted manner. He at once reported his observations to our hero, who instantly set on a door-step a good distance away, and the latter told him to notify the Coroner. But the detective, considering the merits of the case, probably said to himself: "The drayer and the strange man have gone, and even if it does turn out to be a brutal murder, I perhaps would not be able to find them." So he took himself away, leaving the lad aforementioned and the Coroner to carry out the matter. A jury was empannelled and sworn to inquire "how, where, and after what manner this woman came to her death," but just as the witnesses were about to be examined a wag of a juror, who had meantime made a *post mortem* examination of the remains, remarked that death had resulted from too much anti-Catholic whiskey, and the individual also fixed the identity of the unfortunate woman, having by some considerable doubt that she was the wife of the celebrated Cardiff Giant who was picked up not long since in New York. A portion of the deceased crop of Kentucky last year, made into a tremendous smoking bolus, filled the mouth of the Coroner; the jurors gazed at each other with distended jaws and eyes of fixed determination, and the Coroner's Clerk swooned. Soon the spell of enchantment was broken and the awful body of the jurors from this entrance described was not only a joyous relief but an appropriate season for refreshment. Need we add that the "refresh" was attended to. It is but proper to explain here that a woman did arrive in a box closely nailed up, but it is equally just to say that hereafter the remains will be recalled and made a superficial examination of the body, which satisfied him that death resulted from natural causes, and the jury so found. Mrs. Pryor had been married six years, but leaves no children. She was twenty-three years of age.

CITY TOPICS.

Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are discussing the feasibility of running hourly accommodation trains between the Union Depot and East Liberty. Owing to the heavy pressure of business upon the line, it is deemed impracticable to increase the accommodation trains at present, but as soon as a third track can be completed hourly trains will be put on. The local passenger travel has so largely increased on this road during the past few years that all the accommodation trains run full, and each train contains as many coaches—generally six and seven—as can be safely and conveniently handled. To relieve the pressure on these trains, and at the same time give increased facilities to those living in the rural districts, hourly trains are deemed necessary. Every day the travel increases, owing to the increase of population along the line of the road, and should hourly trains be established permanently there will be a more rapid growth in population. With dummy engines on our street railways through the rural districts, and dummy trains on the Pennsylvania Central, we may look for an unprecedented growth in that direction.

The attention of the Building Inspector is directed to the dangerous condition of the house on Tunnel street, between Webster and Wylie. The walls are leaning in a manner that threatens the speedy fall of the building, thrown into the river. At times the half-excited man thought of arresting the horse, dray, driver and box, but he forbore in the hope that relief would soon be at hand, and thus his nerves would be quieted. Finally the dray drew up on Fourth avenue, opposite the Coroner's office, and upon noticing the box being unloaded our hero of the day, satisfied that his idea of a horrible murder about to be smothered were exploded, and that the Coroner was soon to be investigating the matter. As stated, he walked away, but returned soon, and, securing the services of a little boy, sent him to the box into the box. He did so, and discovering the body, evidently that of a mulatto woman, left the box in an affrighted manner. He at once reported his observations to our hero, who instantly set on a door-step a good distance away, and the latter told him to notify the Coroner. But the detective, considering the merits of the case, probably said to himself: "The drayer and the strange man have gone, and even if it does turn out to be a brutal murder, I perhaps would not be able to find them." So he took himself away, leaving the lad aforementioned and the Coroner to carry out the matter. A jury was empannelled and sworn to inquire "how, where, and after what manner this woman came to her death," but just as the witnesses were about to be examined a wag of a juror, who had meantime made a *post mortem* examination of the remains, remarked that death had resulted from too much anti-Catholic whiskey, and the individual also fixed the identity of the unfortunate woman, having by some considerable doubt that she was the wife of the celebrated Cardiff Giant who was picked up not long since in New York. A portion of the deceased crop of Kentucky last year, made into a tremendous smoking bolus, filled the mouth of the Coroner; the jurors gazed at each other with distended jaws and eyes of fixed determination, and the Coroner's Clerk swooned. Soon the spell of enchantment was broken and the awful body of the jurors from this entrance described was not only a joyous relief but an appropriate season for refreshment. Need we add that the "refresh" was attended to. It is but proper to explain here that a woman did arrive in a box closely nailed up, but it is equally just to say that hereafter the remains will be recalled and made a superficial examination of the body, which satisfied him that death resulted from natural causes, and the jury so found. Mrs. Pryor had been married six years, but leaves no children. She was twenty-three years of age.

Jumping Off Trains.

Another Painful Accident.

We are called upon this morning to chronicle another sad, painful accident resulting to a little boy, who was "stealing" a ride on a train. It seems that about half past seven o'clock yesterday morning, a little fellow whose name was afterwards ascertained to be Theodore Young, and who had been enjoying a stolen ride on a freight train, jumped off at the Rush House. Unfortunately for him he slipped and fell to the ground, with his feet across the rails and before he could rise the wheels of several cars had passed over him. One of his feet was entirely cut off and the other foot was split open entirely. He was picked up immediately and carried into the Rush House, where he was made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. He was afterwards removed to the residence of his parents on Sixth avenue. It is not improbable that one of his legs will have to be amputated.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Salute to be Fired To-Day.

To-day, according to the programme of the Committee of Arrangements, a salute of one hundred guns will be fired by our colored fellow-citizens by way of appropriately celebrating the formal adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. The day selected by the Executive Committee of the Republican party for the grand public demonstration in commemoration of the event, is the fourth Tuesday of April ensuing. Should the weather be favorable one is apparent from the ample preparations that are being made throughout the entire State. In Allegheny county the jubilee will be generally participated in by the colored people and a full day and evening will be spent in the festivities. Speeches by a number of well known orators, music, dancing, &c., will make up the program me of exercises.

THE BALLS AND CUE.—A friendly match at billiards was played at Franklin Billiard Hall, last evening, between Fred. Ackerman, champion of Ohio, and Wm. Dodds, champion of Western Pennsylvania. The game was 300 points, caroms, "push barred." Ackerman points, caroms, "push barred." Ackerman took the lead at the start, making on the fourth inning the run of 141 points, following it up with others of 54, 113 and 48. At the close the score stood—Ackerman 500, Dodd's 231. Winner's average, 35 5-7; loser's 17 13-14. After the close of the game Mr. Ackerman gave an exhibition of fancy shots. It is probable the Buckhiton of fancy shots. It is probable the Buckeye champion will play another match with one of the prominent amateurs at the same hall this evening.

FEMALE PUGILISM.—Last evening about dusk two women, styling themselves pugilists, got into a hand to hand encounter near the foot of Twenty-second street, Twelfth ward. They pummeled each other for upwards of ten minutes, when they separated of their own accord. No police officers appeared upon the scene until it was all concluded.

The Exhibition at the Academy Last Evening.

The Academy of Music last evening was thronged to witness the exhibition of the Pittsburgh Gymnasic Association. The performance was well calculated to gratify the admirers of manly physique and athletic feats. The act of Dorr and the little Lopez gymnasts was a thrilling performance in itself, of a novel character. The feats of Leo and McGee, on the flying trapeze, consisting in cloud swinging and particularly somersaulting, evinced wonderful darling and nerve. Worthy of special notice were Montegn and Wray on the rings, the tumbling of Sweeney and Dorr, the gymnastic manœuvres, and the grace and finished skill in different feats of Dorr, Dorr and Gravenstine. Zann, Boyd and Rourke, as clowns of pantomime, may aspire to honors in that line. Credit is due the management for the success of the enterprise.

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THE FOURTH WARD PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Gymnastic and Musical Entertainment Last Evening.

Last evening the second entertainment by the pupils of the Fourth ward public school, under the direction of the Principal, J. M. Logan, was given before a large and appreciative audience that filled the spacious building on Penn street. The programme, which was quite lengthy, was opened with the song, "We are the Sons of Hardy Soul," which was sung with good effect by the pupils, and was received with happy demonstrations by the audience. The graceful movements of the female department in calisthenics reflected credit on the teachers, and the solo of Miss Sadie Smythe, assisted by a well selected number of choristers, was received with unbounded applause. The Allegheny Quartette Club also enlivened the occasion with a few of its best selections. The different tableaux by the pupils were very pretty and entertaining and interesting. A military company made up from the male department, under the direction of Capt. J. B. Moore, of the Duquesne Grays, astonished the audience with their precision in the manual of arms. Mr. E. A. Sayer, Miss Downing and Masters Willie Kramer and Charley Young presided at the piano during the evening. Altogether the exhibition reflected not only credit upon the teachers and the pupils, but upon the Fourth ward and the entire city, and the spectators would like to hear of its repetition

WHISKY TAKES ANOTHER.

Drowned While Drunk.

Yesterday morning, Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body of Louis A. Barry, who was drowned the previous night in the Monongahela river, alongside the steamer Samson No. 2. Barry came on board the Samson at Louisville, a few days ago, and worked his passage to this city. On Monday he went ashore and became quite intoxicated. He returned to the boat about ten o'clock at night, and when attempting to step aboard lost his balance and fell into the river. Mr. Wm. Wylie Drum made a demand for the sheep, he found that Dice had sold them to another party, and refused to deliver them at present. He then brought suit before Squire Hays, and the case was tried on the first, and also [illegible] on each of the other cases.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

Com. vs. Stephen Hoffman.
Com. vs. Peter Cridel.
Com. vs. Charles Wilhart.
Com. vs. Michael McGuire.
Com. vs. John W. Hayes.
Com. vs. Joseph Herbster.
Com. vs. J. C. Mosgrove.
Com. vs. Darby Holland.
Com. vs. Chas. Kitner, two cases.

The following is the trial list for Saturday:

Com. vs. Henry Barton.
Com. vs. Martin Dunsheisen.
Com. vs. W. B. Sterrett.
Com. vs. John Stone.
Com. vs. Andrew Sturgeon.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The case of Banks, Executors vs. James O'Neal, previously reported, was resumed and submitted to the jury. Jury out.

Philip Timm vs. James Kilgore. Action for damages for violation of contract. The plaintiff is a butcher, and alleged that defendant took a lot of sheep from the defendant, who agreed to deliver them at ——. Defendant refused to deliver them at ——. Defendant refused to deliver them at ——. Defendant refused